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service, including personal conferences with students, has been called "the crowning contribution to Christian Education" and yields rich results for the building of the Kingdom.

THE MAKING OF MINISTERS.

First in time of all the functions exercised by a Church board of education, and as important today as ever, is that of leading such young persons to commit themselves to the specific Christian vocations and assisting them to secure adequate preparation for their calling. The General Board of Education, therefore, labors both to secure men for the ministry and missionary service and, when necessary, to assist them financially during the long period of preparation.

AN EVANGELISTIC AGENCY.

Though often not so understood, the fact is that the General Board of Education is preeminently a great evangelistic agency. The supreme purpose of its being is that men and women, whether ordained or unordained, may devote themselves to the spreading of the Gospel throughout the world and be fully prepared for the discharge of that obligation, and it recognizes as fundamental the truth that preparation for the service demanded must include all that is needed to make men and women successful in other vocations and something more—all that Jesus meant when he said, "Learn of Me." This devotion to and preparation for a life of consecrated and efficient Christian service underlies all of the great task of the Church as it endeavors to build the Kingdom of Heaven on earth.

The General Board of Religious Education of the Protestant Episcopal Church

WILLIAM E. GARDNER, General Secretary,

The educational field of the Episcopal Church contains 12 Theological Seminaries, 3 Church Colleges, 112 Church Preparatory Schools, 7,000 Sunday Schools.

To unify all the Educational work the General Convention has authorized a "General Board of Religious Education" and committed to it the "unification and development" of all the educational agencies of the Church.

The Board is organized into four Departments:

- (1) The Department of Parochial Education studies and

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develops all the educational agencies within the parish, i. e. in the Sunday School (now called Church School), in the various efforts to stimulate Christian ideals in the home, and in the educational opportunities in clubs, guilds and societies maintained by the parish.

(2) The Department of Secondary Education surveys the standards of Religious Education within the Preparatory School, organizes cooperation and mutual conferences among the teachers and principals, and discovers the best methods of administration of the Church School.

(3) The Department of Collegiate Education aims to strengthen the student from an Episcopal home in loyalty to the Church, to further his religious education by the study of Christianity and Church life and to train him for Christian leadership. This Department accomplishes much work through a National Student Council organized and conducted by the professors, college pastors and students.

(4) The Department of Theological Education strives to raise the standards of the educational requirements for the ministry and to keep them in harmony with changing demands; it devises and promotes plans for recruiting the ministry and encourages the establishment of financial aid in the form of scholarships and fellowships.

All these Departments call to their aid Councillors. These are chosen because they are expert or practical workers in some particular educational field. At all times there are at least fifty persons giving volunteer and expert service as Councillors.

Auxiliary to the General Board and also organized by vote of the General Convention, there are eight Provincial Boards of Religious Education, one in each of the eight Provinces of the Church. These Boards exist for the purpose of putting into operation the plans of the General Board in so far as they are possible within the Province, and to report to the General Board educational conditions within the Province.

Within each of the hundred Dioceses there is a Diocesan Board of Education, or a Commission or an Educational Committee. These deal with local problems and apply principles and methods recommended by the General Board.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with some of the activities which have commanded the attention and administration of these various Boards.

Christian Nurture.—A system of Christian education from the home through adolescence has been defined and in a large measure accepted. It believes in putting the child in the center and recognizes a training in religion which is more than mere teaching.

A Better Equipped Ministry.—The Board has also given much attention to the new studies which should enter into the training of the minister in order that he might fulfill the new demands made upon the Church.

Ministering to Students. The Church has approximately five hundred professors and seventeen thousand students in colleges and State Universities. The General Board through its Collegiate Department strives to minister to them and make them feel that their period of academic study is not a time of separation from the Church. It aids in every way possible, but has no voice in the control of the three Church colleges, Kenyon College, St. Stephen's College, and the University of the South.

The National Student Council. This Council aims to unite representatives of all the General Boards of the Church with representatives of the Provinces in planning the Church student work. It is a medium of communication with students and college workers in all matters of general policy. It accepts as "Units" whatever form of student organization is locally effective, provided it agrees to carry out each year a minimum programme of Worship, Christian Education, Church Extension, Community Service and Meetings.

Week-day Religious Instruction. The Board is active in promoting week-day instruction in Religion. For many years it has maintained a Day School for Religious Instruction in connection with the Public Schools of Gary, Indiana. This is an experimental station. Here are tried out those methods of cooperation with the Public Schools which will render Religious Instruction a part of the child's total education.

Summer Schools. The General Board through its Provincial and Diocesan Boards has facilitated the movement of Summer schools. In the summer of 1918 twenty-one summer schools were held in various parts of the United States. A few were exclusively for clergy. The others were for Church Workers.

Teacher Training. In the autumn of 1918 the General Board did its share in a large interdenominational campaign by which thousands of teachers were encouraged to begin the study

of a Standard Course of Teacher Training containing 120 units, the completion of which would take three years. The unique feature of this Standard Course is its turning from the content of the Bible to the method of teaching religion. Such subjects as How to Teach the Life of Christ, How to Teach the Mission of the Church, How to Train the Devotional Life, show conclusively that the Church is seeking for definite methods in the accomplishment of its spiritual work with the young.

Education and the War. Throughout the years of the war the Board has stimulated wide-spread patriotic effort. The buying of Liberty Bonds, of War Savings Stamps, gifts to the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and the Armenian and Syrian Relief, have all at appropriate times occupied the attention of the various institutions of the Church. It has published one set of "Studies in Religion for War-Time" to promote thought and discussion throughout the Church.

Support of the Board. The Board is supported by an apportionment made upon Dioceses and Missionary Districts. This apportionment calls for \$32,000. From this source the Board received during the fiscal year of 1917 \$17,383.14. During that time the Board expended \$21,666.20. The difference is met by gifts from individuals.

Board of Education of the Reformed Church in America

JOHN G. GEBHARD, Secretary,

The General Synods Board of Education of the Reformed Church in America was constituted in the year 1832, and is subject to such rules and regulations as the Synod may prescribe for its guidance.

The particular business and objects of this Board shall be the promotion of the growth of the Reformed Church in America by educating young men for the Ministry of the Gospel and by extending aid to Theological and Collegiate Institutions and Religious Schools under the care and founded according to the order of said Church.

The great requisites in those who are to be received under its care, and which it is desired ever to keep in view are, first, decided piety; second, reasonable talents, promising fitness for